Colleges to Ask Share in Funds

AFRO-AMERICAN

Agriculture Dept. Has Lily-White Program

AFRO-AMERICAN

Representatives of colored land-grant colleges of the 17 Southern States will come here within a week or 10 days to confer with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and map plans to share in the funds appropriated for the research and marketing program.

9-13-46

In 1946, the 17 States operating separate land-grant colleges were given a Federal appropriation of $2,738,725, for the operation of State experiment stations, which were located at white colleges.

The Agriculture Department, it was learned, has no plans afoot for the participation by the colored land-grant colleges in the experiment stations.

Unsuitable Projects Submitted

Their exclusion from participation in the experiment station program is just another instance of discrimination in the distribution of Federal funds for education, although the original land-grant acts forbade such discrimination.

The Agriculture Department contends that the colored land-grant colleges so far have failed to submit a research project which Secretary Anderson considered as coming within the scope of the Research and Marketing Act.

Lady Scholar Gets Distinct Honor

Journal & Guide
45 Norfolk, Va.

By Associated Negro Press

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, well known educator and member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, has been elected to the American Educational Reserach Association, a department of the National Education Association. She is understood to be the only Negro woman holding membership in this organization.

Sat. 6-7-47

Formerly dean of women and professor of education at Clark University, Miss Winston is serving as student personnel director and professor of education at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg.

Dr. Winston is also a member of the American Academy of Political Science as well as numerous honorary scholastic organizations.

Fisk Students Conduct Study

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

(45) Sat. 6-28-47

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Five Fisk University students have begun a special study of new vocational needs and trends for Negroes throughout the country.

Selected by the student body, the five underclassmen are Goldie Gibson, senior, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Joan Banks, junior, Columbus, Ohio; Paul Bontemps, junior, Nashville; William Phillips, senior, Waco, Tex., and Melvin Williams, sophomore, Brooklyn, N. Y.

After a brief training period on the campus, the group will visit selected areas in the Southern, border, Northern and Western States. They will interview Negro workers in new educational fields, actual and potential employers of Negroes in such fields, and other persons having a knowledge of local vocational needs and t[illegible]

Sat. 8-2-47

Dr. Winston Elected to Research Association

Afro-American. Baltimore, Md.

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (ANP)—Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, well known educator and member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, has been elected to the American Educational Research Association, a department of the National Education association.

She is understod to be the only colored woman holding membership in this organization.

Sat.

Formerly dean of women and professor of education at Clark University, Miss Winston is now serving as student personnel director and professor of education at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg. Sat. 6-7-47

Dr. Winston is also a member of the American Acadamy of Political and Social Science as well as numerous honorary scholastic organizations and has published numerous educational articles in some of the leading journals.

Speech Professor Challenges Press

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sat. 8-16-47

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—"Unless the Negro press employs better methods of reporting the speeches of outstanding colored lecturers and orators, it fails in its task of preserving the public opinion of spokesmen for an oppressed people," declares Marcus H. Boulware, graduate student in speech at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Boulware, who has the largest collection of source materials on Negro oratory, states that in his research his greatest difficulty has been securing complete texts of speeches of outstanding orators. In order to preserve the history of public address, he thinks Negro weeklies should give editorials of orator's voice, platform manners, method of persuasion, response from audience, and so on.

"The important addresses of recognized colored leaders of public opinion should be permanently recorded and disseminated. It is only in the unedited and unabbreviated speech that the reader can best obtain the views of the speaker," Boulware contends.

Sat. 8-16-47

Boulware, a college professor of speech, is preparing a doctoral thesis on 20th century Negro orators which he plans to publish in book form. The study begins with the death of Booker T. Washington, the first contemporary leader in public address, and brings the history of oratory up to the present time. He is also preparing a book on the speech-making of colored women.

Readers who can direct Mr. Boulware to source materials on the oratory of colored women should send this information to 740 Langdon Street, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

Pittsburgh Courier

Miss Maude J. Yancy Receives $1,000 Award

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-2-47

(45)

The National Association of College Women awarded a fellowship of $1,000 to Miss Maude J. Yancy, health coordinator of the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of doing research on Negro health and education. Sat. 8-2-47

Miss Yancy, a 26-year-old young woman, the possessor of A. B., B. S., M. S. and M. P. H. degrees, taught three years, did graduate work in bacteriology at the University of

Chicago, and also served as assistant bacteriologist at the University Hospital. Sat. 8-2-47

Professors in Public Health Statistics and Physiological Hygiene at the University of Michigan gave Miss Yancy an excellent recommendation in both scholarship and personality adjustment.

The National Association of College Women, organized in 1924, set up as one of its goals, the establishment of a fellowship fund.

Several of the charter members who sponsored the project were present. Among them, Miss Bertha McNeil, a Washingtonian, who has represented American women abroad, and Esther Popel Shaw, whose pamphlet on race relations was recently purchased by the Women's Press of the YWCA.

308 Research Studies Made by Schools in '46

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A total of 308 research studies on subjects pertaining to colored persnos were completed in American colleges and universities during the calendar year of 946, according to a study recently completed by Ellis O. Knox, professor of education at Howard University.

The total studies included 271 masters' theses and 37 doctors' dissertations, written at 35 American universities in partial fulfillment of requirements for the masters' and doctors' degrees, Dr. Knox revealed.

During a 15-year period, 2,894 studies were reported by American universities, 79% of which were written by colored authors. However, only 52% of the doctors' dissertations were written by colored students, the reports show.

NORTHWESTERN—Negro Cultures. Three research projects, aimed at contributing to the study of Negroes, with their common historical backgrounds, in different situations, will be undertaken by Northwestern University under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Studies will be made of Negro cultures in Haiti, Honduras and Cuba. Sun. 1-26-47

Gathers Manuscript On Negro Oratory

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)— The manuscript of History of American Negro Oratory, 1750-1946, was completed last winter by Marcus H. Boulware, who is studying for the Ph.D. degree in speech at the University of Wisconsin. Sat. 2-3-47

At the present time, the manuscript is being examined by publishers who are interested in works on Negro life and history. Sat. 2-3-47

The book is divided into three periods, namely: Slavery Period, Post-Civil War Period, and New Century Period. It also includes individual studies of the foremost Negro orators from 1750 to 1946.

Scientists Leave For Trip To Africa

Atlanta
Daily World - Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The "Dark Continent," Africa, will play host soon to one of the largest scientific expeditions ever grouped together. Anthropologists and geologists, in a half million dollar venture, will search for remains of primitive men and apes.

The organization, which left two The organization, which left two weeks ago, is headed by Wendell Phillips, a 25-year-old graduate of the University of California and is well equipped for the fields of Africa. It is sponsored by the University of California. Sat. 9-5-47

The expedition has been divided into three parties; the first will hunt for fossil man-apes who lived anywhere between 500,000 and 2,000,0000 years ago; the second will investigate the last remaining Bush men, while the third will hope to find stone age culture dating back 30,000 to 40,000 years.

Thirty first rank scientists will participate in the expedition along with 40 to 80 natives.

SEEKS AFRICA ROAD OF PRIMITIVE MAN

Dr. Field Hopes to Prove Route Was From Southwest Asia by Great 'Land Bridge'

New York Times
N.Y.

In an effort to prove that prehistoric man passed many years ago from Southwest Asia to Northeast Africa across the great natural "land bridge" connecting the two continents, Dr. Henry Field announced here yesterday that he would leave for London today on the first leg of a trip to Egypt.

Dr. Field is former curator of physical anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago and an authority on prehistoric life in Southwest Asia.

In Egypt, Dr. Field said, he will join members of the University of California African Expedition. The expedition, headed by Wendell Phillips of the Berkeley campus of the University of California, arrived in Alexandria last August.

Dr. Field declared yesterday he believed that prehistoric man traveled from Asia to Africa across land joining what is now the desert of Sinai with Egypt. He added that he has been going to Southwest Asia since 1925 and that the present expedition will present the first opportunity to correlate anthrological findings there with discoveries that have been made in Africa. 10-8-47

Dr. S. A. Huzayyin of Farouk University in Cairo will work with Dr. Field, who said that "from the Cape to Cairo our efforts will be coordinated for the first time to find traces of prehistoric man and to look for physical and cultural links between the findings in the two continents." 10-8-47

Anthropometric studies will be made also on living groups in Northern and Northeast Egypt, Dr. Field said, to seek a further clue as to possible connections between two groups in prehistoric times. N.Y.

The main interest of the expedition in Egypt now, Dr. Field declared, is in the Fayum Desert, about twenty miles southwest of Cairo. From here, he added, his own particular investigations will extend along the Gulf of Suez and the eastern coast of Egypt along the Red Sea.

In this area, Dr. Field said, he believes traces of the first movement of people from Southwest Asia to Northeast Africa should be found. He added that he felt the expedition should find "something pretty exciting."

The University of California African Expedition, now in Egypt, is under the direction of Dr. Charles L. Camp of the university's paleontology museum. Mr. Phillips, a 25-year-old University of California graduate student, organized the expedition. He has termed it the "largest" ever undertaken and has announced that the project has available $500,000 to complete its work.

Dr. Field said Mr. Phillips would arrive here in about ten days en route to join the expedition in Africa.

Leader Blames Indifference Of Race Scholars

45 History
Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill.
Sat. 9-20-47

BERKELEY, Calif. — (ANP)—The scientific expedition of the University of California, scheduled to leave for Africa soon, will not carry any Negro scientists or anthropologists with it, according to a revelation made by Wendell Phillips, leader of the expedition, here last Tuesday. Nor will it carry any Negro personnel in any other category.

Reason for this is that Negroes generally are not interested in the project. 9-20-47

"I am extremely sorry to point out that for the last year I have done everything within my power to enlist the support and aid of the Negro people behind this, the largest scientific expedition ever to leave for Africa," said Phillips.

"I planned an extensive recording program to show how indebted we are to the Negro people with regard to our modern American music. I again failed to receive any support from Negro musicians for this program. I was forced to turn my attentions elsewhere, for time was running short."

He said that leading Negro figures, who should have jumped at the opportunity offered, were not interested in the expedition. In the music world, he pointed out that approaches made to Duke Ellington, Lionel Hampton, Katherine Dunham and others were to no avail.

"I have come to the conclusion that everyone else has a far greater interest in Africa and its problem than the Negro people of America have with themselves," he declared.

Vanderbilt Drops Project

P'Hsburgh Courier

Editorial Lauds Meharry College Atomic Energy Research Plans

P'Hsborgh, Pa. Sat. 8-23-47

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The ball which Vanderbilt University fumbled when it gave up its isotope program has been picked up by Meharry Medical College, and thus keeps Nashville in the isotope research field, The Nashville Tennessean said in an editorial Sunday.

The editorial said.

"Thus far in the atomic age our thoughts and efforts have been concentrated in the destructive aspects. Hiroshima and Binini haunt us like nightmares.

"Yet in the long run, the scientists have held out hope to us that the more important developmens in the atomic age may be beneficial. The possibility of limitless cheap power beckons.. And what isotopes may do for mankind in the war against disease is a fascinating field of inquiry.

EARLIER EXPERIMENTS

"Of course isotopes were the subject of experimentation before Hiroshima. But they were created at great expense and in minute quantities in a few atom-smashing machines. Sat. 8-23-47

"Now the atomic piles at Oak Ridge and Hanford can turn them out cheaply and in quantity. For the first time scientists have an adequate opporunity of exploring their beneficial effects.

"What little has been discovered already has been revolutionary. Stubborn maladies that in the past had been considered incurable have already retreated before isotopic treatment. Scientists have already vastly extended their knowledge by their help of what goes on inside the living human body.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS EAGER

"Every medical school and laboratory in the country is eager to push into this wonderful new field of research.

"Nowhere was the work showing greater promise than here at Vanderbilt Medical School. Among the scientists busy in such research here was one of the top authorities in the country on the effect of isotopes on biochemistry. He attended the atomic tests a Bikini as an observer of biochemical results. "Oak Ridge scientists announced to the world that their top customer for isoopes was Vanderbilt.

VALUABLE RESEARCH

"Then, suddenly, an to the public, inexplicably, Vanderbilt surrendered its leading position in this valuable research. The isotope experiments and treatments were stopped. One of the biochemists engaged in the work was let go. Another was farmed out to Oak Ridge for a year's work there.

"Foundations, which had been financing this research, either got their money back at Vanderbilt's decision or called it back themselves for reasons unknown to the public. Sat. 8-23-47

"Fortunately for Nashville and for science, the ball which Vanderbilt fumbled has been picked up by Meharry. The isotope program at at the Negro medical college will not be as large as the one Vanderbilt abandoned, but at least it keeps Nashville in the isotope field. We are sure Meharry will justify the confidence of the foundation making the grants for the isotope program here."

—END JIM CROW IN WASHINGTON—

Foundation Makes Grant To Colored Physician

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 8-23-47

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Dazian Foundation for Medical Research, which was established by the will of Henry Dazian, giving two million dollars for the study of diseases for which there is no known cure, has just awarded a grant to Dr. David W. Jones of 540 West 142 street.

The grant is to assist Dr. Jones in his clinical medication. A young man, he did two years of work at Cooke County Hospital in Chicago and a year at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

Dr. Jones says: "My aim is to ameliorate health conditions on the South Side of Chicago, where more than 300,000 Negroes are crowded into a small area."

$15,000 Health Research Grant To N. C. College

45 Journal & Guide

DURHAM, N.C.—Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, notified Dean Albert E. Manley of North Carolina College here last week that the foundation has approved the North Carolina College's application for a grant in the amount of $15,100.

This grant was given to enable the college to continue its training of supervisors, teachers, and coordinators in health education and is to be effective for one year, beginning January 1, 1948.

The North Carolina College department of public health education, which offers the masters degree, is under the direction of Dr. Lucy A. Morgan. 12-20-47

PROCEDURE OF GRANTS

In making grants, the National Foundation, which was founded by Franklin D. Roosevelt, bases its decisions largely on consideration of the purpose of the project submitted, the person or persons who are to supervise the research work, the person or persons who are to do the actual research work, and the institution in which the research work is to be done."

Meharry Gets Grant to Continue Research Started at Vanderbilt

45 Journal & Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 8-9-47

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Officials of Meharry Medical College, announcing a grant of $10,800 from the National Institute of Health for research in the application active isotopes to medical science, forecast t his week that science is standing threshold in the treatment of human ailments.

Dr. H. D. West, professor of biochemistry and chairman of the research committee of Meharry, said the school is embarking on a comprehensive project which will include the study of isotopes in iron deficiency diseases.

The school will take up where Vanderbilt University left off. Vanderbilt, which experimented with radioactive isotopes for the two years with considerable success, announced last week it had discontinued its studies because of the lapse of a grant from the Donner Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa., which had not been renewed.

DR. PAUL HAHN

A. McLiesh, executive secretary of Meharry, said that application for the school's $10,800 grant was made several months ago and that Dr. Paul Hahn, world authority on radioactive isotopes, has aided in setting up the program.

Dr. Hahn is associate professor of biochemistry, under whose direction the Vanderbilt school of medicine became the Nation's largest single user of radioactive elements from Oak Ridge.

At least three technicians and assistants in atomic science research will be named to assist in the Meharry project, McLiesh said. Their names will be announced soon.

"Those of us at Meharry believe it is possible this by-product of the atomic bomb will save many more lives than the two bombs over Japan removed," Mr McLiesh said.

NEW FIELDS Sat 8-9-47

He added that the initial steps in the project would be in the field of iron deficiency diseases but that isotopic research may "open entirely new fields in the treatment of cancer, Hodgkins disease, leukemia, typhoid and other diseases."

As advisor to the Meharry project, which will include the "discreet research" of radioactive isotopes on at least 1,000 admitted patients to Hubbard Hospital, Dr. Hahn said that any false hopes as to "miraculous cures" must be discouraged until all the facts are in hand.

open window into the human body.

"There is nothing to this field of medicine," McLiesh added. "Those of us at Meharry believe the project will open up new problems, reveal new problems, and may be the greatest boon to mankind since the exact science of medicine was born." Sat-

BEING USED

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has disclosed that radioactive isotopes are being used in the treatment of at least six serious diseases, including the iron deficiences which are among those to be studied at Meharry.

A radioactive isotope, according to Dr. Hahn, is an element such as carbon, gold, phosphorus, iodine, copper, which has been made radioactive by "being subjected to enormous radiation."

Some of the resulting isotopes have so-called half-lives of millions of years. Others die out within a fraction of a second. Those, such as will be used at Meharry, exhaust their strength in a few days.

French Writer Lauds Late Scientist's Work

Afro-American Baltimore, Md
Sat. 6-14-47
(45)

WASHINGTON

The late Dr. Ernest Everett Just, internationally known scientist and head of the Department of Zoology at Howard University for 26 years, was highly respected for his researches in the biology of the cell by his associates in France.

This fact was revealed to President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard recently, when he received a copy of LaPensee, French Journal, which contained an article entitled, "Ernest Everett Just," written by Dr. Raoul-Michel May, of the science faculty, University of Paris.

Curbed by Prejudice

An excerpt from Dr. May's article follows:

"In 1937, we received a letter from Dr. Just dated July 20, in which he said:

"'I wish to do my research in Europe. The situation in America becomes more and more unbearable. It is impossible for me to find here the possibilities for work which 25 years of research should guarantee me.

"'Racial prejudice does not diminish, but becomes instead more acute as I rise to a higher scientific.' Sat. 6-14-47

Wrote 2 Books

"Prof. Marcel Prenant opened to Dr. Just, in 1938, the doors of his laboratory of comparative anatomy and histology at the Sorbonne.

"In this cordial and democratic atmosphere, Dr. Just was able to work and write the two books which summarize the scientific efforts of his life: 'The Biology of the Cell Surface,' and 'Basic Methods for Experiments on Eggs of Marine Animals.'

Loved France

"Dr. Just loved France and had decided to become a naturalized Frenchman. Our country, with its joyful radiance, had attracted him. If he had lived, he certainly would have become fully integrated in our scientific life.

"He was outstanding because of his researches in biology of the cell, which he experimented with over a period of years in an effort to exploit the riddle of life.

"He won an international reputation for his research work in laboratories in Italy, France and German, where he remained for eight years."

45 1947

Natural Science (Marine Biological Laboratory Corporation)

Dean Nabrit Now Life Member, MBL

9-20-47

ATLANTA, Ga.—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the Marine Biological Laboratory Corporation of Woods Hole, Mass., Dean S. Milton Nabrit of the School of Arts and Sciences of Atlanta University was elected a life member of the body, which is composed of 440 noted biologists throughout the country. Election to the corporation is based on the attainments of a biologist in his field.

Dean Nabrit is the second Negro to be so honored, the first being the late Dr. Ernest E. Just, who spent many years at Woods Hole, Mass., as student, investigator, and teacher. Dr. Nabrit has just returned from his ninth summer as an investigator at the Massachusetts laboratory.

Afro-American
Sat. 4-12-47

Baltimore, Md.

45 N.C.

SCIENCE CLUB AT H. U.—An important step in the development of research activities at Howard University was taken recently when the Howard University Sigma Xi Club was officially installed at the school. Howard is the first of our colleges in the country to have a club affiliated with Sigma Xi (the Phi Beta Kappa of Science). Present at the installation dinner were (seated left to right): Drs. Morris Raines, W. A. Calder, J. B. Johnson, J. L. Shereshefsky, J. R. Cooper, Herman Branson, Harlow Shapley (National President of Sigma Xi), Roscoe McKinney, Walter T. Daniel, Walter Booker, Charles H. Thompson, G. W. Sherard, and Kelso B. Morris. Standing, left to right) are Drs. R. Percy Barnes, Victor J. Tulane, Sat. 4-12-47 **W. Montague Cobb, John W. Lawlah and Lloyd Ferguson.**

Scientific Society Set Up at Howard

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
18 Charter Members
Sat. 4-12-47
at Installation Dinner

WASHINGTON.

A chapter of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, was installed at Howard University recently by Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, national president of the organization.

First chapter of Sigma Xi chartered in a colored educational institution, the new organization at Howard was instituted at a dinner held in Frazier Hall, and attended by Professor Shapley and charter members of the chapter.

Significant Development

Dr. Herman Branson, professor of physics and chairman of the committee on arrangements, hailed the coming of Sigma Xi to Howard "as one of the most significant intellectual developments in recent years.

"We expect it to have a high salutary effect upon our research activity and our instructional program in the graduate school and in medicine. It should be a great inspiration to our students," he declared. Sat. 4-12-47

Others who participated in the installation were:

Drs. S. R. Cooper, Walter T. Daniel, Arthur H. Webb, Morris Raines, Dr. Montague Cobb, W. A. Calder, J. B. Johnson, J. L. Shereshefsky, Roscoe McKinney, Walter Booker, G. A. Sherard, Kelso B. Morris, R. Percy Barnes, Victor J. Tulane, John W. Lawlah, Charles H. Thompson and Lloyd Ferguson.

Science Group For The South Includes Lloyd

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
45 Nat. Sci.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—(AP)—Legislation and proposed legislation on scientific subjects and research in the Southern States will be studied by a committee just named by Homer M. Pace, of Charleston, President of the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

The committee on research legislation will report to the Southern Association of Science and Industry in May, when the body will hold its annual convention in Birmingham. Mon. 1-6-47

Dr. H. A. Webb, head of the department of chemistry at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., was named chairman of the committee. Dr. Webb is chairman of the legislative committee of the National Science Teachers' Association, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and former president of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching.

Other members of the committee include Miss Rebecca Franklin, of the editorial staff of the Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert S. Henry, assistant to the president, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Stewart J. Lloyd, dean of the school of chemistry, metallurgy, and ceramics of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa.

Hundreds Declare Against Ills During Survey

NEW YORK—(ANP)—American psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists overwhelmingly believe that enforced segregation on racial or religious lines has serious and detrimental psychological effects both on the segregated groups and those enforcing segregation, it was revealed Friday by Dr. Stuart W. Cook, director of the commission on community interrelations of the American Jewish congress.

In making public the results of a national survey conducted during the past six months by the congress, Dr. Cook declared that the findings of his group were particularly significant in view of the recent condemnation of racial segregation by both the President's Commission on Higher education and the President's Committee on Civil rights.

More than 500 of the country's leading social scientists cooperated in the survey by replying to an extensive questionnaire and providing other relevant data. Of these, 90.4 per cent declared that enforced racial or religious segregation had adverse psychological effects on the segregated groups while 82.8 per cent believe that segregation has similarly adverse effects on the groups enforcing the segregation. Only 2.3 per cent of the scholars felt that the segregated groups suffered no evil results while only 3.7 per cent were of the opinion that there were no harmful consequences for the group doing the segregating.

No Variation

Commenting on the results of the AJ Congress survey, Dr. Cook declared that 'it is particularly significant that there is no regional variation in the responses we received. Experts from the south are as positive as those from other sections of the country as to the harmful effects of segregation.

"It has generally been recognized," said the CCI director, "that segregation produces serious psychological and emotional results in the minority groups. What has not been so widely recognized is the fact that the harm to the majority group imposing racial segregation is equally great. Our study makes it unanswerably clear that the elimination of all forms of enforced racial or religious segregation from American life is as vital for the general welfare of all groups, even the privileged, as it is for the well being of the racial and religious minorities."

Dr. Cook pointed out that the opinions of the scientists as to the harmful effects of segregation were based on the assumption that the facilities provided for the segregated group were every bit as good as those available to the majority, a condition, he noted, which was very rarely the case.

Valuable Survey

"The survey is therefore even more valuable and significant," he declared. 'because it punctures the myth with which many persons of good will have sought to excuse their defense of segregation. That myth has put over the idea that segregation is not a social evil if equal facilities are provided for those being segregated. It is the fact of enforced separation on a racial or religious basis in activities in which race or religion are wholly irrelevant factors which is psychologcally and emotionally disastrous to all groups. Equality of facilities in no way lessens the damage inflicted by such segregation."

Overwhelmingly, the scientists participating in the survey indicated that they based their opinions both on scientific research and their own professional experience. The social scientists whose views were sought included anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists as the groups most concerned with the development of individuals and their group adjustment. They embraced all anthropologists in the American Ethnological society, over 400 psychologists in the social psychology and personality section of the American Sociological association concerned mainly with race relations or social psychology.

The 517 who cooperated in the CCI survey constituted an unusually large proportion— 60.9 per cent of the 849 whose participation was originally sought.

Although opportunity was provided for participants to remain anonymous of they so desired, only 16 per cent of the scientists chose not to identify themselves, the highest proportion coming from the south The data themselves, Dr. Cook noted, did not reveal any regional variations as to the harmful consequences of segregation.

Indiana U. Survey Explodes Myth That Negroes Over-Sexed

NEW YORK—(A N P)—The first published results of the Indiana university survey of human sex habits, "Sexual Behavior of the Human Male," by Prof. Alfred C. Kinsey, which has been nine years in the making, has some revealing information. Based on the sex histories of some 6,000 males the study points out that the peak of sex activity and capacity in the human male is reached in the teen-age years which is contrary to the common concept that the "prime of sex life," is achieved in the 30's or 40,'.

Among other illuminating facts based on scientific data, the Kinsey study makes an outright statement to the effect that "there is no racial sex pattern. The idea that Negroes are oversexed is a myth. Negroes on various social levels have sex habits similar to whites on the same levels."

N.Y. Center Will Train Human Relations Experts

By LILLIAN SCOTT

NEW YORK— Specialists in bettering human relations, as trained and efficient as industrial engineers, are the goal of the new Center for Human Relations Studies, due to start this fall, according to its director, Dr. H. H. Giles here last week.

The Center will operate in New York University's School of Education and is jointly sponsored by the School and Bureau of Intercultural Education. A grant of $44,000 and its own director were the Bureau's contribution to the new agency.

"Our function," declared Dr. Giles to the Chicago Defender, "is not missionary. It's not to go out and exhort but to know how to do." He stated that the goal of the center "is to establish a permanent research center and a professional development program. It will be for graduate, post-doctoral and special students. The latter will be social workers, union and business people who are in positions of leadership."

No Other Such Center

Dr. Giles explained that the Center was unique in several ways: there is no other one for just its purposes; and much of the training will be done in field work. Twenty-four of 30 credits required may be completed in the field.

The Bureau of Intercultural Education under Dr. Giles has done much the same type of work the Center will train students to do. Two years ago when several midwestern cities, notably Gary, Ind. and Chicago, were beset by school race riots, educational specialists from the Bureau studied the conflicts and held conferences with the teachers, principals and students concerned to bring about an adjustment.

Was Rosenwald Aide

An Amherst graduate, with a doctorate from Ohio State, Dr. Giles has been a director of the Boys' Club of Chicago's Hull House, a consultant to the Julius Rosenwald Fund and a director of the division of education, American Council on Race Relations. In no wise pedagogical, Dr. Giles has the profile and easy manner of an actor.

He waxes warm on the issues of "race": "We're not concerned with 'race relations' but with human development and democratic growth. Race relations problems are symptomatic of something else. We don't want to perpetuate the stereotype that there is 'the Negro problem'. We musn't talk about it as something inevitable and natural. We have to get the commitment of people to democracy. We're not going to get any of these problems straight until the economics of it is solved and everybody has a decent job, a decent education and decent housing.

Trained personnel from the new Center like that of the Bureau will be on call for the whole nation. As to the south, initially Dr. Giles says, "We will need to work where the social sanctions are not against us." He has a firm conviction that "southern leadership will and must initiate work in the south—northerners can't go down and change it, but great leadership is developing in the south."

Atlanta U. Participates In Study In Intergroup Relations

The colleges of the Atlanta University System will participate in approving projects: (1) To underthe College Study in Intergroup stand the pattern of intergroup relations in our country; (2) to study Relations which is being sponsored by the National Conference of the service area of the University Christians and Jews and the Council in respect to race, creed, social class on Cooperation in Teacher Education and rural-urban relations; (3) to cation. The Study is immediately observe, describe and measure the directed by the executive committee of the Council on Cooperation child grouping and personality; (4) in Teacher Education with Dr. Karl to seek to democratize human relaW. Bigelow of Teachers College, tions; (5) to teach teachers new Columbia University, serving as viewpoints, skills and understandchairman. The Study is being ing and (6) to involve the community in the educative process thru rected by Dr. Lloyd Allen Cook of Wayne University. schools, agencies and churches.

The Study which is to cover a Dr. Mozelle C. Hill is serving as period of four years, is a coopera- chairman of the Atlanta University tive effort of a selected group of colleges from all parts of the nation Council in Intergroup Relations. to improve the education of people Working with him are J. Max Bond in regard to their knowledge about, B. R. Brazeal, B. F. Bullock, W. R. concern for, and skill in, good hu- Chivers, O. Eagleson, Mrs. Cathryn man relations. While the principal Johnson, Mrs. V. L. Jones, A. A. interest of the Study is directed McPheeters, S. M. Nabrit, Mrs. toward improving pre-service teach- Jaunita G. Pierce, Ira De A. Reid, er education, attention is given to and N. P. Tillman.

in-service education, school administration, civic and social agency programs,, church work and community betterment.

A. U. PROGRAM

At Atlanta University the program will consist of a series of studies and organized social action activities initiated by a local Council and designed to make significant improvements in its own pro-

Social Science Group Invites Teachers on All Levels, Elects Joseph Taylor

Handling of National and World Problems Discussed; Major Legal Fights Reviewed

WASHINGTON

The election of officers and reports of committeemen Saturday concluded the 12th annual three-day conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Colored Schools, which convened at Miner Teachers' College.

Newly elected officers are: Joseph H. Taylor, president; William M. Boyd, first vice-president; R. Clyde Minor, second vice-president; Merl S. Eppse, secretary-treasurer; and John W. Riley, assistant secretary.

Members of the executive committee are: R. Clyde Minor, chairman; Maxwell Brooks, W. M. Nowlin, Ira D. Reid, W. S. Savage, Samuel A. Warren, Merl R. Eppse, Mrs. Tross Lattimore and R. L. Gill.

No Longer Limited

It was voted that the membership will be open to elementary and secondary schools and colleges.

The next conference was scheduled to convene April 29, 1948, with the place to be designated by the executive committee.

The past president, Mr. Eppse, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn., termed the conference "the most successful and informative" session in the history of the association.

The conference theme was "Teaching the Social Studies. Delegates from 24 leading colleges attended.

The three-day conference got under way Thursday evening with a get-acquainted dinner sponsored by the local arrangements committee, Mrs. Marguerite T. Williams, chairman. A caucus was held by the executive committee members.

Miner President Heard

At the opening session Friday morning, Dr. Eppse presiding, the welcome address was delivered by Dr. Eugene A. Clark, president of Miner Teachers' College. The presidential, "Prattle Without Rattle," by Dr. Eppse, followed.

Dr. Eppse, in his discussion of the present social structure, referred to the age a "II AA — Atomic Age."

Closely associated himself with Father Divine, but asserting that he was not one of the Father's followers, he praised the religious leader for having several good points in his philosophy.

Preparation of Pupils Studied

In a round table discussion, "Social Science Preparation of High School Students," was discussed by a forum headed by William M. Boyd, Fort Valley State College, Ga.

Other participants were: William Brewer, Washington public schools; Robert E. Cureton, Booker Washington School, Atlanta; Butler A. Jones, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., and Maize O. Tyson, Tennessee State College.

Other speakers Friday morning were J. Herman Davis, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Dr. Merze Tate, Howard University.

New Duties for Teachers

Mr. Davis, who discussed "Regional Resources and the Social Studies," said that social science teachers in colored colleges today face their greatest opportunity.

Explaining, he said that as educational institutions assume a more dynamic role in helping to develop the natural, human and social resources of the Southern region, the teachers' role increases.

Stressing resource-use education, Mr. Davis asserted that it is new only in that it is based on a recognition of the unity of natural, human and social resources, and demands that this unity be recognized and observed in resource-use policies.

No Difference in Methods

In her discussion of "The Teaching of International Relations," Dr. Tate declared, "there is no reason to teach the subject in colored schools any different from the way it is taught in white colleges.

"The teacher of international relations emphasizes that excessive armaments of any nature are not the primary cause of war. The political, economic and psychological causes must first be removed before states will disarm," the speaker declared.

Dr. Tate briefed her listeners on the scientific progress of man since the beginning of the last war, asserting that the "Arctic will be the future air Mediterranean."

The United States made a great blunder when it proposed to keep the atomic invention a secret, she said.

Legal Fights Analyzed

Speakers at the Friday afternoon session included:

Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Howard University, who discussed "The Irene Morgan Decision and Its Implications"; Robert L. Gill, Morgan State College, "Smith versus Allwright and State Reaction," and

John T. Blue Jr., Johnson C. Smith University, "Organized Labor and Minority Groups."

Appearing on the Saturday morning progrem were:

R. Clyde Minor, Lincoln University (Mo.), "The Social Aspects of Restrictive Covenants"; Samuel E. Warren, Southern University, "Some Economic Aspects of Restrictive Covenants" and

Howard R. Anderson, U.S. Office of Education, "Education in Germany After World War II."

Russia Stronger in Germany

Mr. Anderson, who remained in Germany some two months at which time he visited German schools of all types, said that if the United States does not established a Work Progress Administration in the country the people will become Communists.

He explained that while the United States has shipped approximately one million books in the country, Russia has printed and distributed 150 titles in all fields.

They have powerful radios emanating programs into the country and a wide distribution of illustrious magazines, he said.

The speaker asserted that in one of the Russian printed magazines he thumbed through, he saw an article on the Thompson-Talmadge situation in Georgia. He said the Germans are not completely impressed with our brand of democracy.

U. OF CHICAGO PLANS STUDY OF RACE RELATIONS

CHICAGO, Aug. 16. — (AP) — The University of Chicago today announced instittion of a five-year program of education, training and research in race relations.

The university said the program would emphasize "fundamental research in race relations and minority problems" and would seek to "infuse authentic knowledge concerning these problems into the curricula of general education and of adult education."

The study will endeavor to establish, the university said, a "more concentrated" nationwide program in race relations, and is designed to develop and test "significant theories" concerning them.

Sociology Prof. Louis Wirth was named by the university as director of the program.

The university said the program was financed by a grant of $150,000, shared equally by the Carnegie Corp. and the Rockefeller Foundation, to the university's division of social sciences.

RESEARCH IS BEGUN ON RACE RELATIONS

University of Chicago Gets a Grant of $150,000 for Study Over Next Five Years

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—The University of Chicago has started a five-year program of research, training and education in race relations under a $150,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation, Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins announced today.

Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology, will head the study group which is composed of six faculty members. Professor Wirth said the problems of race relations and of minorities in the United States constitute "a most critical aspect" of American democracy.

"If the problems are not thoroughly understood and effectively treated, they will furnish a formidable threat to the social progress of America and will undermine the value of democratic civilization as a force in world affairs," he said.

Major Objectives Given

The fundamental objectives of the committee were listed as follows:

1. A program of research to develop and test theories concerning race relations and to build a scientific foundation for policies, programs and methods of operation in the field.
2. To infuse authentic knowledge concerning race relations and minority problems into the curricula of general and adult education and to develop methods of instruction for effective teaching.
3. To provide advanced professional training for leaders and practitioners in the field of race relations and minority problems.
4. To establish an institutional framework of cooperative training and research with other universities and research agencies.
5. To start pilot programs to test newly-discovered techniques in intergroup relations and to establish a scientific basis for judging existing programs.

Problem Linked to Peace

"The problems arising out of racial, religious and national prejudices are so acute and widespread that the peace and freedom and happiness of mankind depend upon the development of more effective methods of dealing with these prejudices," Professor Wirth said.

"Our present knowledge is so fragmentary, impressionistic and for the most part so untested, that we call out the 'fire brigade' without knowing whether we are dealing with a small fire or a large conflagration, or even whether we have water in our fire hoses or gasoline.

"Hundreds of organizations, official and unofficial, millions of dollars and an enormous amount of good-will are now devoted to this field. Improved methods of analysis, diagnosis of concrete situations and appropriate methods of action are urgently called for."

Cooperating with the university's committee on race relations will be the American Council on Race Relations, national service agency for organizations dealing with race relations and minority problems, and three centers from the university, the Industrial Relations Center, which is concerned with the problems of labor relations; the Committee on Communications, which is primarily concerned with the analysis of public opinion and mass media of communication, and the Committee of Human Development, which is studying the development of personality, the genesis of attitudes in children and youth and human behavior.

Will Seek Aid of Others

The committee also will seek the cooperation of other universities and research agencies throughout the country.

The council will serve as an in-service training agency and the testing ground for educational and research projects, and will set up pilot projects in various communities based on theories formulated by the committee.

A feature of the committee's program also will be the publication of a set of manuals affecting practices of public officials and private groups in regard to race relations and minority problems.

Other members of the committee are Robert Redfield, chairman of the Department of Anthropology; Fred Egga and Sol Tax, Associate Professors of Anthropology; Everett C. Hughes, Associate Professor of Sociology; Allison Davis, Assistant Professor of Education; Ralph W. Tyler, chairman of the Department of Education and acting dean of the Division of Social Sciences, and Frederick Harbison, executive officer of the Industrial Relations Center.

Social Research Center Launched By Sydenham

NEW YORK — The Sydenham Hospital at the new Institute for Community Relations was officially opened here last week as a social science research adjunct of the well known volunteer hospital.

At a full dress press conference, using the hospital as a basis, Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, member emeritus of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a Sydenham director, gave it his blessing. Dr. Cohn, whose idea the Institute was, declared that it was "unique" in the United States.

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formerly of Pittsburgh. Dr. Cohn declined to state from whence funds to support the Institute would come, although he and other hospital spokesmen made it plain that the Institute's costs would be a part of the hospital budget and funds gained for it would form part of the general budget. "You must no longer think of this as a hospital but as an institution," the press was told. Sat. 9-6-47

Other Groups May Aid

Dr. Cohn did say, however, that "preliminary probings of other organizations who want answers to many of these same questions" indicated their interest and probable financial support. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus at Teachers' College of Columbia University, who will supervise the social research of the new center, added, "We're betting on getting the money." The financial aspect was of particular interest as the hospital was in such dire straits last year that an emergency "Save Sydenham" drive was carried on in which sufficient funds were gained to permit operation.

Dr. Cohn stated that the Institute would concern itself "primarily but not exclusively with Harlem and with the research areas where medical and social studies come together." It was believed that eventually the Institute's social research would lead to the increasing utilization of social and psychological case workers.

The Institute has been established with the cooperation also of the Bureau of Applied Social Research, an operating unit of Columbia University's Department of Sociology, which will act in a technical consultant capacity. Mr. Morsell has been a research associate of the Bureau. A great part of the personnel will be graduate university students and trained community volunteers.

Dr. Cohn stated that to his knowledge the only like approach to that of the Sydenham institute was that of the Department of Social Medicine at Oxford University in England. However, there the approach is academic while Sydenham will attempt to make active use of whatever data it gathers.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Other members of the committee are Robert Redfield, chairman of the Department of Anthropology; Fred Egga and Sol Tax, Associate Professors of Anthropology; Everett C. Hughes, Associate Professor of Sociology; Allison Davis, Assistant Professor of Education; Ralph W. Tyler, chairman of the Department of Education and acting dean of the Division of Social Sciences, and Frederick Harbison, executive officer of the Industrial Relations Center.

AU Social Work Director Studying Caribbean Area

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-23-47

ATLANTA—Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is spending one month visiting and makng a study of social conditions in Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Washington is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sophronia Washington, and brother-in-law, Greene Davis of Detroit, Mich. They will return to the States. Sept. 10.

NEGRO ASSIMILATION IN URUGUAY STUDIED

Fifty thousand descendants of African slaves in Uruguay "remain Negroes in color, cultural habits, loyalties and prejudices in spite of the general trend toward the amalgamation of races," Miss Irene Diggs, research student who was assigned by the State Department to South American countries, said yesterday. Miss Diggs, who lives at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, left New York last Aug. 28 for Montevideo, Uruguay.

The most energetic Negroes almost immediately aligned themselves with persons of their "class" and ignored racial lines, the visitor declared. She added that these, through intermarriage, had become a part of the Uruguayan people.

Miss Diggs, who described herself as "unmistakably Negro," asserted that "the descendants of the early Uruguayan people of European descent and the descendants of the African slaves are today in the same economic class—both equally poor and equally dejected." She said migrations to Uruguay of the last fifty years had produced the new ruling class.

The investigator also visited Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Guatemala and Mexico. She reflected that "all was not rosy down there" and related certain "Jim Crow" experiences in Brazil.

Latin America Recoils From U.S. Jimcrowism

The United States' lavishly financed Good Neighbor Policy is being sabotaged by its notorious treatment of American Negroes, towards whom South Americans are overwhelmingly friendly. This is the observation of Dr. Irene Diggs, just returned from making a six-month special study of several South and Central American countries, for the State Department's Division of Exchange of Persons.

Dr. Diggs, a good-looking statuesque woman, gave this and other observations at a press conference, in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headquarters here. Wearing a hand-hammered Peruvian silver arm band, and an ingeniously contrived silver pendant, she had returned to resume her duties as Research Assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Her wide travels were in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala, and Mexico.

"Every lynching and act of violence against Negroes in the United States is headlined in the South American press," she said.

She was discriminated against only once, in Rio where American influence is increasing. Roy Nash, U. S. cultural attache had made reservations for her at the exclusive 20 story Hotel Serrador. When she arrived, Manager Arcangelo Maleta denied that it had been made. She phoned Nash, who assured her reservations had been made. She went back. Maleta still said no. Nash came down in a fury and protested. After all, the American Embassy was involved.

"The manager wasn't impressed though with an American's protest at discrimination."

The Brazilian press and people were enraged though. "Democracia" said, "In a land where race discrimination is not the concern of statesmen or a headache for socioligists. . . . an incident like this demands an explanation."

"The Brazilian people I met after that felt they had been affronted. Even the taxi drivers recognized me, and wouldn't take any fare. It was their way of making up."

The Russian papers carried accounts of the incident, and the Rio press quoted liberally from them.

Her outstanding observations were:

- In South and Central America there is no race problem.
- The acute problem facing the people is economic subsistence.
- If group problems do arise they stem mostly from class and caste divisions rather than race or color differences
- The process of amalgamation goes on uninterruptedly and is increasing.
- Although most of the South American national constitutions are modelled after ours, the people have great disrespect for the U. S. because of its anti-Negroism.
- Hollywood pictures with Uncle Tom stereotypes have a decidedly harmful affect. The people resent them. Nevertheless in the absence of any counter influence, they do their harm.
- The South Americans greatly admire U. S. Negroes for their liberation struggles and would like to study their organizations and movements.

Dr. Diggs spoke of U. S books on South America with their attempt at separating the people into racial groups as "neat little wrapped and tied packages that lie." She said it was impossible to define racial groups there because "amalgamation is so complete and accepted." She mentioned a general Western Hemisphere census around 1950. "Here we break down the population by races, but that will be impossible down there, the people are one."

The Indians are far worse off than Negroes and other people of color in South America. While the ruling groups are composed mostly of descendants of the Spanish Conquistadores, and subsequent immigrants.

Questioned about recent reports that Brazil and Argentina wanted immigrants but were limiting American Negroes, Dr. Diggs was not aware of any such policy. Her explanation was that probably the governments want colonists for their sparse areas who will have cultural affinity with their peoples. "They do not want national groups to form that might introduce serious social and ethnic problems. She felt however that Negroes have proven to be "unusually adaptable to other cultures."

DR. IRENE DIGGS

Dr. Diggs, who earned her doctorate at the University of Havana will make a report to the State Department.

Her last statement to newsmen was, "These countries have all solved the race question in the only way real democracies can solve it. . . and they will resist every effort from their powerful neighbor to the north to create racial tensions among their people.

went off without fuss to another hotel. But when word of the Hotel Serrador's decision got around, she became quite a figure in the news and editorial pages of an angry Brazilian press. Cried Rio's *Democracia*: "In a land where race discrimination is not the concern of statesmen or a headache for sociologists . . . an incident like this demands an explanation." Said Dr. Diggs: "I am disillusioned. . . ." Explained shamefaced Serrador Manager Arcangelo Maleta: "There was some mistake."

BRAZIL

Mistake at the Serrador

The U.S. Embassy staff in Rio was doubly surprised last week. In the first place, they did not realize that Dr. Irene Diggs, the State Department exchange student for whom they had booked a hotel reservation, was a Negro. And they did not dream that in Brazil, which has enough mixed blood to have almost forgotten race distinctions, a hotel would turn a Negro away.

But that was what happened when trim, 40-year-old Ellen Irene Diggs, Ph.D. in sociology and anthropology at the University of Havana, registered at Rio's new, 20-story Hotel Serrador. Dr. Diggs went off without fuss to another hotel. But when word of the Hotel Serrador's decision got around, she became quite a figure in the news and editorial pages of an angry Brazilian press. Cried Rio's *Democracia*: "In a land where race discrimination is not the concern of statesmen or a headache for sociologists . . . an incident like this demands an explanation." Said Dr. Diggs: "I am disillusioned. . . ." Explained shamefaced Serrador Manager Arcangelo Maleta: "There was some mistake."

American Barbarisms Hamper S. A. Good Neighbor Policy

NEW YORK — Completing a special study for the Division of Exchange of Persons, U.S. State Department, during which she traveled extensively in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala and Mexico, Dr. Irene Diggs returned this week to resume her duties as Research Assistant in the Department of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Diggs, who earned her doctorate at the University of Havana, worked as a Roosevelt Fellow of the Institute of International Education in 1943-44, recently took a leave of absence to conduct a study of the colored people in Uruguay for the State Department.

Policy Hampered

Discussing her South American observations with other NAACP officials in the book-lined office, she shares with Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois, Dr. Diggs said that our lavishly financed good neighbor policy hampered by the United States' tail treatment of colored Americans.

"Every lynching and act of violence against colored people in the United States is headlined in the South American press," said Dr. Diggs.

Continuing, she said, "These countries have all solved the race question in the only way a real democracy can solve it and they will resist every effort from their powerful neighbor to the north to create racial tensions among their people."

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-28-47

SOUTH AMERICANS TALK ABOUT US.—Completing a special study for the Division of Exchange of Persons, U. S. State Department, during which she traveled extensively in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala and Mexico, Dr. Irene Diggs (shown above with reporters) returned this week to resume her duties as Research Assistant in the Department of Special Research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Diggs, who earned her doctorate at the University of Havana where she later worked as a Roosevelt Fellow of the Institute of International Education in 1943-44, recently took a leave of absence to conduct a study of the Negro in Uruguay for the State Department. Discussing her South American observations with other NAACP officials in the book-lined office she shares with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Diggs said that our lavishly financed good neighborhood policy in practically all of the countries she visited, was being seriously hampered by the United States' ill treatment of Negroes. "Every lynching and act of violence against Negroes in the United States is headlined in the South American press," said Dr. Diggs. Continuing, she said, "These countries have all solved the race question in the only way a real democracy can solve it....and they will resist every effort from their powerful neighbor to the north to create racial tensions among their people."

—NAACP Photo.

Fri. 3-28-47

W. E. B. DuB

The Trip

THE TRIP OF DR. IRENE DIGGS under the cultural division of the United States Department of State was an event of unusual significance. Miss Diggs travelled by air from the United States to South America and returned, a total of about or over 21,000 miles.

She visited Brazil, the Argentine, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala and Mexico. She stopped for a longer or shorter visit in the following cities: Port of Spain, Belen, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte, various cities in Minas Gerais, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, Lima, Balboa, Panama, Guatemala and Mexico City. But this is only a part of the story. She was received everywhere as more than a scientific student. The peoples insisted on regarding her as a sort of ambassador from North American Negroes to the peoples of South America and paid her the more honor because for the first time in history the federal government had sent a person of Negro descent officially to visit South America.

Chicago Ill. Defender

Sat. 5-17-47

The Reception

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES, both ambassadors and cultural attaches, received her with the utmost courtesy and consideration. She was entertained in the homes of Cultural Attaches in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Lima. She received special attention from the press, university professors, official representatives of other South American countries resident in Uruguay, from writers and artists. It is said that her press conference in Montevideo attended by representatives of all the newspapers and the two leading magazines was the largest ever held by an American in Montevideo save two: and those were the conferences of the late President Roosevelt and Admiral Halsey.

Speaking Spanish

DR. DIGGS WAS SENT to South America because of her outstanding triumph in Latin America. First of all she was one of the first students going out under the aegis of the Institute of International Education who attended the University of Havana and despite unusual difficulties received the degree of doctor in philosophy and letters. Many Americans have attempted this but have not succeeded. Latin Americans are not overly anxious to have citizens of the United States receive their degrees. They are glad to have them study in summer schools and receive special diplomas but otherwise very seldom do they get through the examinations.

One of their difficulties is their lack of knowledge of Spanish. Dr. Diggs' Spanish was perfected so that on her recent trip she was not only able to converse but to lecture in Spanish; she wrote articles for newspapers and magazines in Spanish. Her direct sponsor for this trip was the Division of International Exchange of Persons, United States Department of State. She was selected as one of nine persons sent to South America of whom only three were women.

She flew directly from the United States to Montevideo; was elected a member and lived for five months in the exclusive Yacht Club. She then went to Rio de Janeiro and other parts of Brazil, to Buenos Aires, and finally on the way back, flew over the Andes to Chile; stopped in Peru and spent some time in Mexico. The one incident which the American press noticed took place in Brazil, where at the Hotel Serrador in Rio de Janiero she was refused accommodations which had been made for her by the United States Embassy. The Cultural Attache of the Embassy immediately invited her to his home, which was natural because he is Roy Nash, former secretary of the NAACP and author of a well-known and authoritative book on Brazil.

That Hotel Incident

Sat. 5-17-47

AFTERWARDS SHE WENT to another hotel. What the American press did not tell was the sequel to this story. The furor which was aroused in Rio de Janeiro and other parts of the world was astonishing. The Brazilian papers had editorials, cartoons and news stories for weeks and finally a few days ago comes the news that persons of Negro descent have been welcomed at the Hotel Serrador and one paper carries the picture of Negroes signing the register.

The object of this trip was not social or recreational. Miss Diggs received no salary during her trip, but her expenses of travel and living were met. She was especially interested in gathering material for a major scientific work on the Negro in Latin America, a study of transculturation. She hopes to finish this work after extended study covering two to four years.

America And Europe

WASHINGTON — Four honor graduates of Howard University have been awarded Lucy E. Moten Travel fellowships to visit Italy, Mexico, France and the British West Indies.

Miss Marie Antoniette Cotton of Washington was awarded an $800 fellowship to spend ten weeks in Rome in order to become personally familiar with minute details and intimate phases of the classics through travel and observation.

Miss Willadine Mildred Grinnage of Philadelphia received $450 to spend eight weeks in Mexico making a study of the middle class Mexican family as compared with the middle class Negro family in the United States.

Sat. 7-5-47

Miss Lela Loraine Hawkins of Indianapolis will use her $800 fellowship for a three month stay in Paris, in order to refine and vitalize her taste for French fashions in clothing and design.

Miss Thelma Audrey Johnson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, will use her $600 fellowship on a three-month trip to Jamaica where she will make a study of the economic basis of the class system in Jamaica, particularly in Kingston where the occupational differences among the population are more pronounced than in other parts of the world.

4 Howard U.

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Grads In Tour

Sat. 7-5-47

Win Trips To Latin